Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1794.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

A Sloop for Sale,

VIRGINIA BUILT,

About two and an half years old—burthen 31 tons, fails fast, and is well found.—Enquire of

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
No. 5, Dock Street.

6 mo. 7th §1w

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will sail about the tenth of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

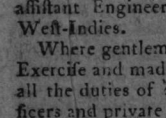
In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar



And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St. John.

May 5 codtf

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 10. drw2awim

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

TO BE LET,

And Possession given Immediately.

THAT well known stand called, Small's tavern, sign of the Black-horse at the east end of Bedford. This stand is attended with many advantages; there are two houses, the one stone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finished and upon a very convenient plan; the stabling new and large and a pump at the door—besides, there are but two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leasing will be made known by application to

Dr. John Anderson,
of the town of Bedford

may 11. 1am6w

United States. } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, June 5th, '98. } §10t

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L & P one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks
[John David] one small box of plated Ware
[Harry Toulmin] two cases of books.

may 15 dtr15

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia.

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dts5thJe.

Bank of the United States,

May 15th, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to the renewal of Certificates for Shares of this Bank, which may be lost or destroyed, it will be required in future, that a particular description of the original certificates should be advertised twice a week for three months in the Newspaper called "*The Gazette of the United States & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser,*" informing of the loss or destruction, and the intention of the party to apply for a renewal.

In six calendar months after the expiration of the advertising as above, the New Certificates will be issued upon the claimants producing proof of their having been advertised as required, together with the testimony of the loss or destruction, and giving the usual security to indemnify the Bank against any injury which may arise from the renewal.

By Order of the Directors,
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

may 15. 1aw6w

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth
10 tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to

Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front street.

june 7 §

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of British Dry Goods,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

FOR SALE,

On board the ship CLOTHIER, at Perot's Wharf

Excellent Cheshire, and Double Gloucester } CHEESE,

in fine order— ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well assorted for Families.

june 4 §1w

TO LET,

The House No. 83,

Chesnut, a few doors below Third street.

It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of business. Apply as above.

june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogsheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 89, South Third Street

june 1 §6t

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

James Yard.

ALSO,

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.

june 4 d10t

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street.

HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.

They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.

may 23 d3w

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzics	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. d2w aw2w

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's table, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 8. mthém

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 18.

MR. DENT asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. S. Smith, for two weeks. Mr. HOSMER did the same for his colleague, Mr. Cochran.

Mr. D. FOSTER made unfavourable reports on the petitions of W. H. Torrans, legal representative of John Magnall, and of Stephen Wockley, which were concurred in.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the hour was arrived at which a call of the house was ordered to be made, and that the Clerk would accordingly proceed to the call.

The call was accordingly made, when it appeared that 92 members were present, which with 13 members absent on leave, and 1 sick, made up the whole number of members.

The bill authorising the President of the United States to raise a Provisional Army, was read the third time; when,

Mr. M'DOWELL moved to postpone the question on the passage of this bill till Tuesday next. Information had been received from Europe, and was entered on the Coffee house books of this city, that our Commissioners had been received by the Executive Directory, and that the persons who had held unauthorised conversations with them on the subject of bribes, &c. were imprisoned. He could not say that this information was true; but if it were, our differences with the French Republic may probably be amicably accommodated, and there may be no necessity to pass this bill at all. He hoped, therefore, the postponement would take place.

Mr. SEWALL should be sorry if a motion of this kind were to receive any attention from the house. If negociations were opened with the French Republic, they might not very soon be concluded. What appearance would it have to the Nations of Europe, if, after all the insults and injuries we have received from the French Republic, the moment Congress heard in an indirect, uncertain way, that they had deigned to receive our Ministers, they stopped their proceedings in all measures of defence. A more unfavourable appearance, in his opinion, could not take place. It ought to be recollected that the army proposed to be raised was a Provisional Army, and would not be raised, if the contingencies therein named did not take place.

The question for a postponement was put and negatived, there being only 29 votes for it.

The question on the passing of the bill, was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hosmer,
Baer,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Kittera,
Bayard,	Lyman,
Brooks,	Machir,
Bullock,	Matthews,
Champlin,	Milledge,
Chapman,	Morgan,
Coit,	Morris,
Craik,	Otis,
Dana,	J. Parker,
Dennis,	Reed,
Dent,	Rutledge,
Edmond,	Schureman,
Evans,	Sewall,
A. Foster,	Shepard,
D. Foster,	Sinnickson,
J. Freeman,	Sitgreaves,
Glen,	N. Smith,
Goodrich,	Thatcher,
Griswold,	Thomson,
Grove,	Tillinghast,
Hanna,	Van Alen,
Harper,	Wadsworth,
Hartley,	J. Williams,
Hindman,	51.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Heister,
Bard,	Holmes,
Benton,	Jones,
Blount,	Locke,
Brent,	Lyon,
Bryan,	Macon,
Burgess,	M'Clenachan,
T. Claiborne,	M'Dowell,
W. C. Claiborne	New,
Clopton,	Skinner,
Davis,	W. Smith,
Dawson,	Sprigg,
Elmendorf,	Stanford,
Findley,	Sumter,
Fowler,	A. Trigg,
Gallatin,	J. Trigg,
Gillespie,	V. Cortlandt,
Gregg,	Varnum,
Harrison,	Venable,
Havens,	R. Williams
	40.

Mr. HARPER laid before the house the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"*Resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for providing for the more effectual collection of certain Internal Revenues of the United States.*"

Mr. SITGREAVES called up his motion for amending the Standing Rules of the house, by providing that no member shall speak more than once to any question, either in the house, or in committee of the whole, which was agreed to without debate, 52 members being for it.

The SPEAKER laid before the house an address from the Mayor, Corporation, &c. of the borough of Elizabeth, in N. Jersey, approbatory of the conduct of the Executive, in its Negociations with the French Republic, and expressive of their determinations to support the measures of Government.—Referred as usual.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Thomas Lewis which being agreed to without amendment, rose, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

Mr. MACON called the order of the day on the report of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business on the memorial of William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, which recommends additional compensation to the memorialist for the year 1798. After some observations, the report was agreed to and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

A bill from the Senate making an alteration in the act fixing the Military Establishment, in respect to the appointment of a Brigade Major and Inspector, which the Brigadier General is authorised to appoint from the line of the Army, was twice read and committed for to morrow.

Mr. SEWALL called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, authorising the Committee of Commerce and Protection to report, by bill or otherwise, the best means to be taken for securing or removing from the United States, Aliens, or other disaffected and seditious persons, which was agreed to without debate or division.

On motion of Mr. J. WILLIAMS, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill making some alterations in the Militia Law. The bill contained nine sections. The first went to repeal the second section of the old act which contains the exemptions from Militia Duty; the second section enumerates the exemptions proposed to be allowed in future, which it proposes should be uniform, and that the States should no longer have the power of granting exemptions; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections relate to musters, laying fines for neglect of duty, and the manner in which they shall be conducted; the ninth section provides for the purchase of thousand stand of arms, to be distributed in due proportion, by order of the President of the United States, among the several States, and stored at suitable places within each division of the Militia of the State, for the purpose of being sold out to the Militia at reasonable prices, and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe. All the sections were struck out, except the last, which was agreed to. The committee rose, and the bill was recommitteed to the select committee.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for the relief of Joseph Nourse, which was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SEWALL reported a bill respecting Alien Enemies, which was committed for Monday.

The President of the United States informed the house, that he had approved and signed an act regulating the compensation of Clerks, and for other purposes.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 19.

THE bill for the relief of Thomas Lewis, and that for the relief of Joseph Nourse, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of John Vaughan, who prays to be reimbursed a loss which he sustained by a quantity of silver sent to the mint to be coined, on account of its being estimated by an assumed standard, different from the legal one. Committed for Wednesday.

Mr. GALLATIN, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of H. W. Dobbin and John Ellison, who pray for a grant of land in the North Western Territory on terms different from those provided by law, made a report. The committee being directed to enquire generally into the subject, and having determined upon the propriety of making some general regulations, recommend that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted. Concurred in.

The same gentleman also made a report on the petition of Ely Williams. who prays for compensation on account of buildings erected in the North Western Territory by himself and partner, when Agents for supplying the Western Army, for the purpose of salting provisions, or a grant of land as an equivalent.—The committee recommend a grant of land to be made to the petitioner in Cincinnati, upon which said buildings were erected. The report was concurred in, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr D. FOSTER called for the order of the day on the bill respecting loan office certificates, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, and the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill, which after been read, and after some few observations on the principle adopted for payment, the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

This bill provides that so much of the act entituled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the 3d of March, 1795, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of one year, from and after the time of the passing of this act; that on the liquidation and settlement of such of the said certificates, and indents of interest, as may be presented at the Treasury, pursuant to this act, the creditors shall be allowed to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock of the United States, equal to the said indents, and the arrearages of interest, due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, 1791; that the principal sums of the said loan office, and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, 1791, shall and may be discharged, after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest, and reimbursement of principal equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed pursuant to the acts, making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining funded stock, which would have been created by subscriptions as aforesaid; which market value shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury; for which purpose the sum of 20,000 dollars are appropriated; that from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for the officers of the Treasury, to issue, or cause to be issued, any certificates of registered or unfunded debt; and to satisfy such claims for services, or supplies furnished, or done prior to the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States, as shall be allowed according to law, and the course of settlement at the Treasury, 20,000 dollars are appropriated: that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are required to reimburse, or cause to be reimbursed, the principal sums of the unfunded, or registered debt of the United States, credited on the books of the Treasury and Commissioners of loans; and to cause a notification to be published, informing the creditors, generally, of the said reimbursement, and that interest on the said debts will cease at the expiration of six months after the date of the said notification; and 90,000 dollars are appropriated for the purpose: and that it shall be lawful for the creditors of the unfunded or registered debt aforesaid, to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due to them respectively, prior to the first day of January, 1791; and on the requisition of each or any of the said creditors, the proper officers of the Treasury are hereby

required to iſſue, or cauſe to be iſſued, the ſaid certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock accordingly.

Mr. MACON reported a bill making additional compenſation for the year 1798 to William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. CRAIK preſented certain reſolutions agreed upon at a meeting at Liberty, in Frederick County, (Maryland,) approbatory of the meaſures of Government. Referred.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE moved a reſolution to provide, that in the bill reſpecting the purchaſe of arms for ſupplying the militia, a clauſe ſhould be inſerted for furniſhing arms to ſuch perſons as are too poor to pay for them, free of expence. The motion was negatived, 15 votes only being for it.

On motion of Mr. SEWALL, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to amend, and repeal, in part, the act to aſcertain and fix the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, which being agreed to, the committee roſe, and the bill was immediately read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Swan, reſpecting a bill of exchange in diſpute betwixt him and the Secretary of the Treaſury. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Guſtavus and Hugh Colhoun, of this city, merchants, relative to a breach of the Revenue Laws; and after ſome diſcuſſion on the ſubject, the committee roſe, and the report was re-committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Adjourned.

ANN POLIS, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in the confidence of the United States, to his friend in this city, dated London, February 21, 1798.

"You calculate upon a peace for the riſe of the value of land. I am afraid this calculation will fail you. The United States cannot be much longer at peace with France. Our commiſſioners are not yet received, and no likelihood of it. The directory have reached the pinnacle of arrogance, and will not eaſily deſcend from it. The French law of the laſt month (the particulars of which you will be appriſed of without my aſſiſtance completely ſhuts out all hope of honorable accommodation. We might buy the *forbearance* of the *Great Nation* (for ſo France now calls herſelf) but this does not ſuit either our character or intereſt. We have paſt injuries to ſeek redreſs for, and future injuries to prevent. The latter we might buy diſgracefully but the former will not admit of even that remedy. I truſt the American people will feel one common ſentiment of indignation againſt the rapacious ambition and corrupt views of this proud republic; and that they will unite to a man in vindicating American independence, and ſuſtaining their rank among nations. I have no doubt it will be ſo. If war becomes neceſſary, we are able to ſupport it; and rether than yield the rights of our ſovereignty, the intereſts of our citizens, and honor of our country, to gratify any power upon earth, whether democratical or monarchical we ought to ſtake them all upon our ſpirit and reſources. All Europe (except Great-Britain) ſeems to be ſinking beneath the weight of France. America cannot keep her ſtation by humiliating conceſſion: ſhe muſt do it by firmneſs.

"Your conjectures in America about the inſtability of this government are erroneous. The accounts you receive are from prejudiced ſources, principally from oppoſition newſpapers. Setting aſide the frightful maſs of debts under which it labors, it never was more proſperous, and certainly never half ſo ſtrong. Its reſources are yet great, and equal to any probable exigency. The people are quiet, and apparently attached not only to the conſtitution, but to the meaſures of adminiſtration. Its navy gives it ſecurity from without; and the late brilliant ſucceſſes of that navy have gratified the national pride, and raiſed the ſpirits of the country. The threat of Invaſion has only ſerved to give new energy to the government by producing general union. France will find in Great-Britain an unconquerable enemy.—Mr. Pitt has lately trebled and quadrupled the *aſſeſſed taxes* for the purpoſe of relieving, or rather ſparing, the funding ſyſtem, by raiſing part of the ſupplies within the year; and even this ſtrong meaſure excites no conſiderable diſcontent. In aid of this, a voluntary contribution is now going on, for the defence of the kingdom, which will produce a large ſum. It would produce more, but that the vaporing about a deſcent is not thought to be ſerious. Ireland has long been in a dreadful ſtate, and is I believe, only kept down by the military. If a French invaſion is at all projected, Ireland is probably the deſtined point of attack; but it cannot ſucceed, even in that view, while Great-Britain maintains the indiſputed empire of the ocean, and has on foot ſo powerful a force in every aſſailable part of the three kingdoms. It is almoſt impoſſible to learn the true ſituation of Ireland (accounts are ſo contradictory) of the cauſes which have led to it. It is extremely certain, however, that England and Scotland are in perfect tranquility, and likely ſo to continue. The minority in parliament is unuſually ſmall, and their influence out of doors leſs than you would attribute to them. If they had any ſuch influence, the rupture of lord Malmeſbury's negociation, the laſt manifeſtations of French ambition on the continent, the menace of a deſcent, and the declared animoſity of the directory, have much decreaſed it. The partizans of reform are not numerous. If peace were re-eſtabliſhed, it is likely they would become ſo; but moderate men recollect, that this is not the moment for trying experiments on the conſtitution."

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a ſuperior quality, fit for immediate uſe; and CLARET in caſes.

FOR SALE BY

Michael Connor,

No. 102, corner of Second and Dock ſtreets.

june 9. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 11.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

POETIC EPISTLE,

Addreſs'd to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who firſt offered their ſervices to their country.

(Continued)

'Tis *Union* then, ſtill not of arms alone,
But thought and feeling, is your ſureſt ſhield.
This may you draw from one unfailing ſource,
The love of country; that endearing tie
By nature grafted on the heart of man;
That ſacred flame reſiſtleſs, which alone
Can give true luſtre to the warrior's creſt
And make his battles glorious. Mars may urge
The Soldiers valor, and Minerva guide
His arm to victory; but ſtill, unleſs
Defenſe of liberty inſpire the war,
Each blow that's given tramples nature's laws,
And gives a death-wound to humanity.
Courage may teach us all to laugh at death,
And wiſdom not to fear it, but the love
Of country gives us nobler thoughts; O! could
The ſhades of thoſe who for their country bled
Of Warren, Mercer, and Montgomery,
But ſpeak their dying feelings, we ſhould learn
They neither fear'd, nor laugh'd at death, but ſtill
They felt a pang which none but patriots feel
A pang, regretting they could die but once.

Nor muſt this flame, which now extending wide
Adorns and brightens all the weſtern world,
Be like the ſpark which the enforced flint
Darts to the wounding ſteel;—a *moment's* glow,
'T muſt blaze eternal as the veſtal fire,
Pretended guardian of the State of Rome:
Tho' that *pretended*, this is *really* yours.
This is the fire that muſt *inteſſant* burn
To ſave your threaten'd country, this the fire
Which once extinguiſh'd, never can revive,
But from the aſhes of ſepulchred fame:
It is the vital warmth on which depends
The life of liberty, which like the blood
Of human ſyſtems, once arreſted, leaves
A paſſive, uſeleſs and corrupting maſs.

O guard it then with ever watchful eye,
But ſhould it weaken—fan it not my friends,
With foreign breath; be of yourſelves, yourſelves
The guardians, independent never ſtoop
To borrow help from prejudice or ſpite.

Form no determin'd hate nor haſty love:
The ſtate which wrongs you, is that day your foe;
Oppoſe it as your foe, but ruſh not thence,
With thoughtleſs haſte to the embrace of each
May ope its arms.—Your wrongs redreſs'd, at once
Your foe's no more—Columbians! ſeek not war.
Yourſelves united, can yourſelves protect.
Alliance leads to war, league each with each,
And rather ſuffer from internal want,
Than be the prey of an external aid.
For, proffer'd aid, the awkward ſemblance wears
Of power ſupreme, and obligations tend
To ſubjugate: beware! remain the friends
Of all mankind, but ever be prepared
With ready force to meet th' invading foe.

Deſpiſing dangers we increaſe their force;
Oppos'd they leſſen: 'tis their nature oft
To ſteal unlook'd for on their promiſed prey:
They, like the worm that blaſts the opening bud,
In darkneſs hide their efforts to deſtroy,
And work in ſecret at the *root* of bliſs.
Then ſearch the root of that fair ſmiling tree
Your fathers planted, nor declare it ſafe
Becauſe its branches bloſſom to your eye:
Search there—th'attack already is prepared:
One fibre wounded, weakens its ſupport.

Deſpiſe not danger at a diſtance view'd:
The ſnow-ball rolling from the mountain's brow,
If unoppoſed in yet its infant ſtate,
Becomes a mountain ere it reach the vale,
Its ſize and ſtrength encreaſing as it rolls.
'Tis not that dangers by approach increaſe,
They're ſtill the ſame, at diſtance view'd, or near.
The ſnow-ball rolling from the mountain's brow
Is full as dangerous as the gather'd heap,
To him reſolv'd not to oppoſe its courſe.

'Tis oppoſition firm, *at once* reſolv'd,
Makes conqueſt ſure, or ſuperſedes the need.
Againſt the raveaing tyger bar your gates,
You ſleep in peace:—admit him, you muſt fight.

Your danger's great; I fear not to alarm,
I not to cowards ſpeak; your danger's great.
Known it but ſerves to animate the brave;
Unknown the brave muſt fall into its ſnare.
This moment it is great; but, firmly riſe,
The next it leſſens; as your ranks increaſe
It weakens ſtill; then meet it front to front,
'T will fly, and vaniſh from protected ſhores.

Beware of thoſe who ſeek to lull your ſenſe
In dull ſecurity's lethargic dream:
The nurſe of danger's confidence miſplaced.
Your foes are watchful, be you watchful too,
Nor, watchful, wait till danger ſhall *retire*,
Riſe all at once and *drive* it from your land.

Say ſome, "we'll wait till danger ſhall arrive."
Who ſtirs not *now*, is now his country's foe.
Unguarded men! you think no danger's here!
So thought the Trojans, lull'd by Sinon's arts,
For helliſh purpoſe.—(Mark! for Sinons lurk
In every nation,) On the fatal night
Their city flamed and fell; ſo thought in Rome
The ſleeping ſoldiers, while the wakeful foe
Had reached the capitol;—In Athens ſo
Some cowards *wiſh'd* to think, while Philip's rage
Was thundering at their gates; ſo Ceſar thought
Amidſt ſurrounding daggers in the breaſt
Of ſeeming friendſhip hid; ſo, on the lap
Of fatal pleaſure ſlumbering, falſely thought
Deluded Anthony; ſo thought the Pole
When Ruſſia threaten'd; ſo king Louis thought
Louis ſurnam'd the "well belov'd of France"
When thus the murmuring people he addreſs'd
"Come ſhare my power but give me all your love:"
So falſely thought, and ſo deluded fell
Th' Helvetic union: doubting to oppoſe
Until the never-tiring, fateleſs foe
In ſteps of blood, advanc'd to ſeal her fate.

Rouſe then! beware! by others fate be warn'd
Nor, on the pillow of deluſive hope,
Lull every active thought, till all at once
The foe appear in long prepar'd array,
And wreak their vengeance on defenceleſs ſhores.
Then ſhall we ſee our wives and children fall
The prey of brutal luſt, our cities burnt,
Our infants writhing on the halbert's point
The ſport of ſavage ruffians, and the heads
Of our lov'd rulers borne on reeking pikes
In triumph through our ſtreets, then muſt our ſongs,
Our ſongs of boaſted union, be changed,
To helliſh yells of maſſacre and blood,
And freemen ſink to ſlaves. Hah! will you wait
Till ſcenes like theſe ſhall ſtrike your ſleeping ſouls
And ſtir them into action, or prepared
Avert them all? Columbians! can you doubt?
Rouſe, Rouſe! for honor's ſake! the hour is come
The lateſt hour of warranted delay.

This is th' important criſis of your fate,
O ſeize it then, as would a drowning man
A rock of ſureſt ſuccour; think, O think,
Once loſt, what ſtreams of human blood muſt flow
To purchaſe *then* what *now* is yours, or flow
Perhaps, in vain! riſe then at once, my friends,
With energetic fervor, and let one,
One part at leaſt of this deluded globe
Be free from horror, maſſacre and ruin:
Where men may offer to the God of Peace
Their uncheck'd pray'rs, and ſweet religion dwell
Secure and honored, where each virtue pure,
As on the altar of approving heaven,
May breathe its fragrant incenſe, and atone
The fatal errors of the eaſtern world.

(To be continued.)

THE ADDRESS,

Of the convention of Congregational Miniſters, in the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

adopted in Boſton, May 31ſt, '98, in full convention, without a diſſenting voice.

SIR,

WE, the congregational miniſters of your native ſtate, met in annual convention, feel ourſelves called upon as men, as American citizens, and as public profeſſors and teachers of chriſtianity, to addreſs you at this ſolemn and eventful criſis.

While the benevolent ſpirit of our religion and office prompts our fervent wiſhes and prayers for the univerſal extenſion of rational liberty, ſocial order and chriſtian piety; we cannot but deeply lament, and firmly reſiſt thoſe atheiſtical, licentious and diſorganizing principles, which have been avowed and zealouſly propagated by the philoſophers and politicians of France; which have produced the greateſt crimes and miſeries in that unhappy country, and like a mortal peſtilence, are diffuſing their baneful influence even to diſtant nations. From theſe principles, combined with boundleſs avarice and ambition, have originated not only ſchemes of univerſal plunder and domination, but inſidious attempts to divide the American people from their rulers, and involve them in a needleſs, unjuſt and ruinous war; arbitrary and cruel depredations on their unoffending commerce; contemptuous treatment of their repeated meſſengers and generous overtures of peace; rapacious demands and inſulting threats in anſwer to the moſt fair and condeſcending propoſals.

In this connexion, we offer you, ſir, our tribute of affectionate eſteem and gratitude, and to Almighty GOD, our devout praiſe, for the wiſe, temperate and benevolent policy, which has marked your conduct towards the offending power, and which has given a new and ſplendid example of the beauty and dignity of the chriſtian ſpirit, contraſted with the baſe and profligate ſpirit of infidelity. We alſo bleſs GOD for your firm, patriotic and important ſervices to our country from the dawn of its glorious revolution, and for the conſpicuous integrity and wiſdom which have been conſtantly diſplayed both by you, ſir, and your excellent and beloved predeceſſor.

As miniſters of the Prince of Peace, we feel it to be our duty both to inculcate and examplify the pacific ſpirit which adorns his character and doctrine. We remember his command to forgive and love our moſt injurious enemies. But neither the law of chriſtianity nor of reaſon requires us to proſtrate our national independence, freedom, proſperity and honor at the feet of proud inſatiable oppreſſors; eſpecially of a government, which has renounced the goſpel and its ſacred inſtitutions, and has transferred to imaginary or heathen idols the homage due to the creator and redeemer of the world. Such a proſtration would be treaſon againſt that being who gave us our ineſtimable privileges civil and religious, as a ſacred depoſit to be defended and tranſmitted to poſterity. It would be criminal unfaithfulneſs and treachery to our country, our children and the whole human race.

The fate of Venice and other countries ſubdued by France, though held up to intimidate us to degrading ſubmiſſion, ſhall teach us a far different leſſon. It ſhall inſtruct us to ſhun that inſidious embrace, which aims not only to reduce us to the condition of tributaries, but to ſtrip us of the goſpel, the chriſtian ſabbath and every pious inſtitution. Theſe privileges we conſider as the chief glory of our country; the main pillars of its civil order, liberty and happineſs; as on the other hand we view its excellent political inſtitutions as, under GOD, the guardians of our religious and eccleſiaſtical privileges. This intimate connexion between our civil and chriſtian bleſſings is alone ſufficient to juſtify the decided part which the clergy of America have uniformly taken in ſupporting the conſtituted authorities and political intereſts of their country. While we forgive the cenſure which our order has received from ſome perſons on this account, we will ſtill, by our prayers and examples, by our public and private diſcourſes, continue the ſame tenor of conduct which has incurred this malevolent or miſguided abuſe.

Amidſt the faſhionable ſcepticiſm and impiety of the age, it is matter of conſolation and gratitude that we have a PRESIDENT, who, both in word and action, avows his reverence of the chriſtian religion, his belief in a redeemer and ſanctifier of the world, and his devout truſt in the providence of GOD.

May that BEING whoſe important favor you recently led us to implore, graciouſly anſwer our united prayers in behalf of our common country. May he preſerve your valuable life and health, your vigor firmneſs and integrity of mind, and your conſequent public uſefulneſs; and at length tranſfer you, full of days and honor, to the poſſeſſion of an eminent and everlaſting reward.

Signed per order,

DAVID OSGOOD, Moderator } of Convention.
JEDEDIAH MORSE, Scribe }

Boſton, May 31, '98.

ANSWER.

To the convention of congregational miniſters in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

GENTLEMEN,

This reſpectful and affectionate addreſs, from the convention of the clergy of Maſſachuſetts, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for ſcience and learning, candor, moderation, liberality of ſentiment and conduct, and for the moſt amiable urbanity of manners, than for unblemiſhed morals and chriſtian piety, does me great honor, and muſt have the moſt beneficial effects upon the public mind, at this ſolemn and eventful criſis.

To do juſtice to its ſentiments and language, I could only repeat it, ſentence by ſentence, and word for word; I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to a mere return of my unfeigned thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 8, '98.

At a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of the city of Schenectady, at the houſe of John Platt, on the evening of May 16th, 1798, convened by public notice,

JOHN SANDERS in the Chair,

JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary;

Reſolved, That this meeting do fully approve of the conduct of the Preſident of the United States relative to the French Republic.

Reſolved, That we are ſenſible of the importance of rallying around the ſtandard of our own government, at a time when foreign influence is exerted to divide us from our own rulers, and when encroachments are made on our national rights, under the avowed pretence that we are a divided people.

Reſolved, That Doct. James Anderſon, Stephen N. Bayard, Joſeph Shurtleff, John Sanders, and James Murdoch, be a Committee to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, expreſſive of the foregoing ſentiments, and declaratory of our determination to ſupport our own government in all the meaſures which they, in their wiſdom, ſhall adopt for protection againſt the aggreſſion of any nation who ſhall violate the rights or liberties of our country.

The addreſs being prepared and reported, was agreed to with but one diſſenting voice.

Reſolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting ſign the addreſs, and that the Committee forward the ſame to the Hon. Henry Glenn, Eſq to be preſented to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and cauſe the proceedings of this meeting to be publiſhed.

JOHN SANDERS, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WHEN danger threatens the peace and independence of the United States—when lawleſs power violates our national rights—when we are inſulted as a divided people, it becomes the duty of Americans to rally around the ſtandard of their government.

We, inhabitants of the city of Shenectady, in the ſtate of New-York, impreſſed with this idea, beg leave to declare to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, our warm and unequivocal approbation of the meaſures adopted by our government, to maintain a ſtate of neutrality with the belligerent powers of Europe, to reconcile exiſting differences with the Republic of France, and to ſupport our national independence. Permit us alſo to expreſs our firm confidence in the wiſdom, patriotiſm and fidelity of him, whom the united voice of our country has placed at the head of her councils.

With every true friend to this country, we deprecate the calamities of war, and value the bleſſings of peace; but if theſe bleſſings muſt be ſecured by bribes, by the relinquiſhment of our independence, or by any means humiliating or diſhonorable to us as a nation, we will cheerfully prefer war, with all its horrors, to a ſtate of peace upon ſuch degrading conditions.

When we view the republics of the old world overturned, and their very names blotted from among the nations of the earth; when we ſee every exertion made by a foreign power to introduce diſorganizing principles among us, and to ſeparate the people from their government, that we, like the wretched Republic of Venice, may become an eaſy prey to her unbounded ambition; we feel as Americans under ſuch circumſtances ought to feel, and are reſolved at all hazards, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport our laws, our liberties, and our country.

May that Being, who decides the fate of empires, direct you, Sir, and both Houſes of Congreſs, to purſue, with wiſdom and firmneſs, meaſures which will ſecure the honor, ſafety and independence of the United States.

Signed by order and in behalf of a large number of reſpectable inhabitants of the city of Schenectady, convened, agreeably to public notice, at Platt's Inn, in ſaid city, on Wedneſday, May 16th, 1798.

JOHN SANDERS, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Schenectady, in the ſtate of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR addreſs to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, has been preſented to me by one of your Senators in Congreſs, Mr. North, and your Repreſentative, Mr. Glenn.

The ſenſe you expreſs of your duty, to rally round the ſtandard of your government, your warm and unequivocal approbation of its meaſures, and your firm confidence, are very acceptable.

The melancholy fate of the republics of Europe, cries to us in America, with a warning voice, to beware!

The preference of war, to a degrading peace, is worthy of the brave and the free. Your prayers for direction to the government, are received with gratitude, and reciprocated with ſincerity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 1ſt, 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of Chatham county, convened by public notice, during the ſitting of the court, on the 15th day of May, 1798,

JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq. Chairman,
JOHN RAMSEY, Eſq. Secretary;

The following addreſs was unanimouſly reſolved on:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

AT this important criſis, when war, with all its train of calamities, ſeems ready to burſt upon us; when, by the malice of our enemies, we are repreſented as a divided people, a people inimical to the meaſures of our own government, and wanting confidence in it; we deem it our duty as citizens of the United States, explicitly to declare, our fulleſt faith in the integrity and wiſdom of all the departments of our government, our high approbation of the conduct of our Executive in its late endeavors towards negociation with France, and our firm reſolution to unite in oppoſing all foreign influence. We feel and rejoice in the happineſs, freedom and liberty we experience under our preſent conſtitution, and we want no further incentives, to induce us to devote our ſervices and our lives in the ſupport of it. Nor can the attempts made, to mark us out as diſſatisfied, diſcontented, or divided, produce any other ſentiments among us, but thoſe of contempt and indignation. We have not failed to remark, that the conduct of our government, under the preſſure of foreign depredation and inſult has been patient and pacific, to the utmoſt extent which could conſiſt with the honor and dignity of an independent people. And ſhould all other meaſures fail, ſhould our enemies drive us to the laſt reſort,—we humbly hope that Almighty God will look down with favor on the exertions of freemen in defence of their liberty and their country.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN RAMSEY, Secretary.

It was then unanimouſly reſolved, that this addreſs be ſent to William B. Grove Eſq. to be preſented to the Preſident; and that a copy of it be publiſhed in the Fayetteville Gazette.—And the meeting was adjourned.

John Williams, Chairman.
John Ramſey, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of Chatham county, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this addreſs, preſented to me by one of your Repreſentatives in Congreſs, Mr. Grove.

The expliciſt and unanimous declaration of your fulleſt faith, in the integrity and wiſdom of all the departments of government, and your firm reſolution to unite in oppoſing foreign influence, are peculiarly proper and agreeable at this time.

The happineſs and freedom which you candidly acknowledge to enjoy under the preſent conſtitution, are the beſt of incentives to induce you to devote your ſervices, and your lives, for the ſupport of it.

You who are ſatisfied, contented and united, cannot read the oppoſite character which has been given you, without contempt and indignation at the calumny.

The government has indeed been patient and pacific, to the utmoſt extent, which could conſiſt with the honor and dignity of an independent people, under the preſſure of foreign inſults, degradation, and cruelties.

With you I humbly hope, that Almighty God will look down with favor, on the exertions of freemen in defence of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

Antecedent to the Declaration of Independence, our prejudices againſt the French were as violent, as our attachments to them have been ſince that period. A Frenchman was, then, an object of almoſt as much contempt and ridicule in Philadelphia, as in London. We had imbibed, from the Engliſh writers and painters, the moſt thorough deteſtation of theſe people. Differing from them in language, manners and diſpoſitions, equally with the Engliſh, we were eaſily led to conſider them natural enemies to the people of the Colonies, as well as to thoſe of the Mother Country. Even after the alliance with France, when it became our intereſt to throw off all theſe old and ridiculous prejudices, it was impoſſible to effect it entirely. We were grateful for their good ſervices, and endeavoured to forget our antipathies. While they kept at ſome diſtance we regarded them as our friends and deliverers. But when fighting in the ſame cauſe the French and American Soldiers were neceſſarily ſeparated; it would have been impoſſible for them to have inhabited the ſame tents in peace. And what is ſtill more extraordinary, long ſince that period, when our veneration and attachment ſeemed to have been worked to the higheſt pitch, we could not bear to aſſociate with them: We admired and loved them at a reſpectful diſtance. Whenever an American and Frenchmen happen to reſide together, in the ſame Houſe, they mutually deteſt each other.—Do you ſee Frenchmen aſſociate with any but themſelves? It is moſt aſtoniſhing that we ſhould have profeſſed ſuch unbounded regard for a nation whoſe citizens, individually, we cannot bear to keep company with.

The ſame contradiction is obſervable with regard to ourſelves and the Engliſh.—One would ſuppoſe from the public voice, that every individual of our country would fly from an inhabitant of Grear-Britain, as from a wretch infected with the plague.—Exactly the reverſe is the caſe. We live with them in habits of the ſtricteſt intimacy. What a ſtrange paradox! what a curious phenomenon! We adore a Frenchman and yet cannot bear him near us—we hate an Engliſhman and yet are as pleaſed to ſee him within our houſes as a brother.—I leave it to others to explain the riddle—to account for this entanglement of love and hatred. I reprobate national prejudices, equally with national attachments. It is my buſineſs to demonſtrate that there is no ſolid foundation to love the one nation, nor to hate the other.

I have ſaid that I can find but little to admire in monarchial, or republican France. In vain ſhall we examine the hiſtory of that Country to diſcover any of thoſe liberties and privileges which Americans have juſtly appreciated ſo dearly. The grievances we took up arms to redreſs, were but "as a Drop in the Bucket" compared to thoſe that the citizens of France laboured under when their Sovereign eſpouſed our cauſe.

We complained that taxes were impoſed upon us againſt our conſent; and inſiſted that taxation and repreſentation ought always to go hand in hand. We particularly reſented the injuſtice and cruelty of that act of Parliament which ordained that any perſon indicted for murder, or other capital offence, committed in aiding the Magiſtrates to execute the obnoxious ſtatutes might be ſent to Great-Britain for trial. Theſe were unqueſtionably, real grievances; but what ſhould we have thought had the yoke of oppreſſion born as hard upon us it did, at that time, upon the French? What ſhould we have ſaid if the King of England, without the interpoſition of any other power, could have impoſed what taxes he pleaſed?† This the Kings of France, for ſeveral of the laſt reigns, have actually done. Would our republican pride have ſubmitted to a certain deſcription of great and wealthy men among us being exempted from paying taxes, as was the caſe with the French Nobles who had obtained with their titles the right of not contributing to the expences of the ſtate? What ſhould we have ſaid had the King of England and his Miniſters poſſeſſed an unlimited power to impriſon? What of

† It was a maxim of the French Lawyers "Qui veut le Roy, ſi veut la Loi." The will of the King is the will of law.

"*Lettres de Cachet* being notoriously sold by the miſtreſſes and favourites" of our Sovereign and "even by their ſubordinate agents," whereby any of us, without any juſt cauſe, might have been ſuddenly torn from his family and entombed alive? Could we have brooked the infamy of the ſeats in our courts of juſtice being notoriouſly ſold to the higheſt bidder? What would the American ſpirit have led us to have done had any one dared to have ſtripped us of the right of trial by jury, and ordered our criminal courts, in deciding on the lives of our fellow-citizens, to have enveloped their proceedings in the ſhade of privacy? What if we could not have exerciſed even the trade of a ſhoemaker or carpenter without purchaſing a patent? All this was the caſe with the French before the revolution. This was their identical ſituation when their king became "our great and good ally" "the guardian genius of liberty" "the protector of the oppreſſed." Had not this king and his people ſufficient ſcope at home for the exerciſe of their humanity without croſſing the ocean to avenge our wrongs? It cannot, for a moment be doubted, that the French groaned under a load of much greater oppreſſion than the one we had determined to throw off. It would, therefore ſeem to ſome, I ſuppoſe, that the favour conferred was the more diſintereſted. How ſuch deceive themſelves! Had it ſuited the pride and ambition of France, inſtead of fighting for us, to have warred againſt us, no love of liberty, no attachment to America would have eſtained her.

FABRICIUS.

New-York, June 7th, 1798.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, June 9.
VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	JAY.	LIVINGSTON.
Otſego	1017	457
Herſtimer	394	419
Steuben	130	12
	1541	888

440 majority of yeſterday.
1093 preſent majority for Mr. Jay.

BOSTON, June 6.

[*From the Salem Gazette of yeſterday.*]

ADVICES FROM FRANCE.

On Sunday two gentlemen, Meſſrs. Hopkins and Lee, arrived at Marblehead from France, and yeſterday proceeded on their route to Philadelphia, having diſpatches from the American Envoys. They were in a veſſel from Bourdeaux bound to ſouthward; but meeting with a Marblehead fiſherman, they went on board her, in expectation of arriving ſooner at the ſeat of government. Theſe gentleman dinned and ſupped with the Envoys on the 18th of March, who informed them that there was not the leaſt hope of effecting an accommodation, that the Directory would not relax in their demands, and that they were determined to leave France immediately. They may therefore ſhortly be expected in America—— Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marſhall had been treated very cavalierly while in Paris; the Directory pretending, that the ſending of them was an inſult, becauſe the firſt had been once rejected, and the other was known to be in the Engliſh intereſt; but Mr. Gerry (who they ſay was ſent merely to make the others acceptable) had been treated with more civility.

At the ſame time the utmoſt harmony and ſubſiſted between all three, and they had acted perfectly together in every thing.

Theſe gentleman further inform, that the new elections in France were going on while they were on there way from Paris to Bourdeaux; and, that theſe might not iſſue in a manner contrary to the views of the directory, a general impriſonment took place at once, of all who were ſuppoſed to be unfriendly to them.

They further ſay, that there is no doubt that the people are heartily ſick of the war of the government; but that the Directory controul every thing by the immenſe military force which they have accumulated, and which they moſt punctually and liberally maintain from an ample treaſury.

The preparations for he invaſion of England, they ſay, are beyond all conception and wear a moſt ſerious aſpect. The army deſtined to this expedition was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of 150,000 men, or more; and it was ſaid they would proceed in ſeveral diviſions, and to different points, reckoning, upon the calculation of chances, that if one ſailed, another might ſucceed.—Buonaparte as we have ſo often heard, was to be the commander in chief.

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Accounts from Ireland are as much at variance, as truth with falſehood. Notwithſtanding all the horrid narratives we ſee in the & Engliſh ſouthern papers of murders, incendiaries, and inſurrection; an arrival at this port, direct from Belfaſt, which is the revolutionary centre of the kingdom, announces an entire tranquility; and that ſhould the French invade the Iſland, they would catch ten *Iriſh hugs*, for one *fraternal embrace*.

A company of 64 of the young Men of this town who ſigned the Addreſs to the Preſident has been enrolled, and its officers choſen. It will be recollected that the greater part of the young men are already enrolled in the train bands.

The rich ſhip belonging to Mr, Lyman, and others of this place, captured on her paſſage from the Eaſt-Indies to this port, and carried into England for trial has been acquitted. Her cargo, it is ſaid, is valued at 1000,000l. The ſhip is upwards of 1200 tons burthen.

Capt. George Ropes, in the brig Patty bound from Salem for the Spaniſh Maine, was taken on the 27th of April by a French privateer ſchooner, who took out all his hands except two boys, and put on board 7 Frenchman. A letter from Mr. Symonds mate of the brig Vulture of this town, dated at St. Thomas's May 7 informs, that on the 5th a boat arrived there with 7 French men, who informed that they were the prize-maſter and men who were put on board the Patty, and that Capt. Ropes with his 2 boys and had re-taken her from them, put them into this boat, and proceded on his voyage—though it is probable as he is ſtripped of his men, that he will put into the firſt friendly port. The letter does not give the particulars of this re capture effected by ſuch an inconſiderable ſtrength againſt more than double their numbers. Indeed one would have expected, that the cowardly villains, however they might be loſt to a ſenſe of ſhame in every thing elſe ſhould have felt enough on this occaſion to induce them to conceal the whole affair.

A report was current yeſterday that a French picaroon having fallen in with a *Newbury* fiſherman off the gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and bec uſe the command to ſtrike was not *immediately* complied with, he crew of the pirate boarded the fiſherman, and murdered the Ski per. The reſidue of the crew are ſaid to have arrived at a port at the eaſtward.

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WALPOLE, (N. H.) June 5.

A *weary* French republican has petitioned the directory that he may be *baniſhed* to Cayenner This is the moſt judicious Frenchman that has appeared, ſince the year 1789. The hot pepper of the place he indicates is food more bland, than the monſtrouſly compounded pottage, every poor devil is compelled to ſwallow, by the *Directors* of the French hotel.

On Sunday, third inſt. at about two o'clock, hail-ſtones fell, near Billows's Falls, or the ſize of hen's eggs.

ARTILLERY BLUES.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties, at the houſe of George Hill, for the purpoſe of forming an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be attached to *Macpherſon's Blues*, Saturday evening, June 2d, 1798,

Reſolved,

THAT a Committee, conſiſting of ſix, be appointed to receive the ſignatures of ſuch perſons (to the Articles of Aſſociation) as are diſpoſed to join the ſaid Corps.

That the Committee meet on Wedneſday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the houſe of George Hill, in order to confer and notify the applicants of their election.

That the following perſons be the Committee.

George Taylor, No. 4, Nicholſon's Court;
William Flin ham, No. 15, Keys's alley, or New ſtreet;
Richard Johns, No. 1, Oak ſtreet;
George Willing, No. 80, Walnut ſtreet;
John M'Cauley, No. 73, South Second ſtreet;
Theodore Meminger, No. 169, north Second ſt.

The Committee invite their fellow citizens to call upon them and enroll their names.

june 4.

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Counteſs of Leiceſter Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which veſſel has been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1ſt day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treaſury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all perſons intereſted therein, are deſired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

88 caſks CLARET
72 do. do. of a ſuperior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-ſtreet.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Caſks
Sweet Oil of a ſuperior quality, in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Iriſh Market, Macarty and Medoc — WINES in Caſes — Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.

may 29. eodtf

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Attorney at Law.

HAS Removed to No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where Titles to Real eſtates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 2aw3w

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S
DISCOURSE,
Delivered on the late National FAST Day.
Is juſt Publiſhed, by
JAMES WATTERS, & Co.
And may alſo be had of the principal bookſellers.

The firſt volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE With an appendix containing the Preſident's meſſage and the diſpatches is now publiſhed, and may be had of the publiſhers—the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York—A few copies of the Diſpatches may be had ſeparate.

may 25 eodtf

FOR SALE,
At the Store of JESSE & ROBET WALN,
On Spruce ſtreet Wharf,
Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. caſks
Liſbon Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16. eotf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wiſſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
No. 13, Arch Street
march 31 4tawtf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 7th Jun a bound Boy about 12 years old, he anſwers to the name of Henry Brown, or H Wandergriff, whoever brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward but no charges paid.

Thos. Wetherell.

june 7 ¶3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *June* 11.

At a reſpectable meeting of Merchants, at the City Tavern, on Monday, June 11, 1798.

GEORGE LATIMER, in the Chair,

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to receive ſubſcriptioe fo the purpoſe of building and equipping two ſhips, not exceeding five hundred tons each, to be loaned to the government of the United States.

Reſolved, That *Joſeph Anthony,*
David H. Conyngham,
Daniel Smith,
James Crawford,
Joſeph Smith,

Be a committee to receive the ſubſcriptions.

Reſolved, that as ſoon as 40,000 dollars are ſubſcribed, the committee ſhall call the ſubſcribers together for the purpoſe of taking the neceſſary meaſures for completing the object of the ſubſcription.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Sec'ry.

We are happy to acquaint our readers, that upwards of 20,000 dollars have been already ſubſcribed for the above purpoſe.

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CONGRESS.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſpent Saturday principally in going through a very long bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, previouſly to the laying a direct tax on them. The bill was gone through in the committee of the whole, except as to what related to filling the blanks intended to contain the amount to be appropriated for carrying the law into execution, the ſalary of the Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors, &c. The committee had leave to ſit again. No other buſineſs of importance was done this day. On the day preceding Mr. J. WILLIAMS reported a bill for providing Arms for the Militia of the United States, which was committed for Wedneſday, which was not noticed in our minute in Saturday's paper.

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FIRE.

On Saturday evening, about a quarter paſt ſix o'clock, the New Factory, in the Priſon-Yard of this city (a ſemi-circular brick building, two ſtories high and three hundred feet in extent) was diſcovered to be on fire, by volumes of ſmoke iſſuing from all parts of the building nearly at the ſame time. The ſmoke was ſoon ſucceeded by flame, and, though the city was immediately alarmed, and the fire-engines and thouſands of citizens flew to aſſiſt in the quelling of it, the furious element was not got under before eight o'clock, by which time the whole of the roof, all the windows, three-fourths of the floor, and the greater part of the machinery, tools, materials, &c. uſed by the various artizans employed therein, were deſtroyed.

It is not known at preſent from what cauſe the fire proceeded, though, from the evil diſpoſition ſhewn by a few refractory priſoners for ſome days paſt, it is pretty ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been purpoſely done. This, however, is mere ſuggeſtion. The Board of Inſpectors, we underſtand, meet this morning, to inſtitute an enquiry into the buſineſs.

The accident is much to be lamented, as this convenient and commodious building was but juſt finiſhed and got into complete operation; and to repair it, will not only coſt a large ſum of money, but will cauſe the greater part of the priſoners, in the mean time, to be kept unemployed.

In the garret of the building which is deſtroyed, there were large quantities of moſs and curled hair. It is ſuppoſed that one or more of theſe fellows conveyed fire into different parts of this moſs and hair, as the fire broke out in ſeveral places at the ſame time. When it was firſt diſcovered, the keepers were conducting the priſoners to their apartments for the night; ſeveral made an attempt to eſcape, but by the exertions and courage of the keepers they were all ſoon ſecured.

The houſe in which are the ſolitary cells, fortunately did not take fire, though it was in conſiderable danger. The criminals confined in the cells were immediately removed. Much praiſe is due o ſeveral citizens, who voluntarily poſted themſelves at the Weſtern gate to prevent the eſcape of any of the priſoners

—

BLACK COCKADE.

At the Fire on Saturday, it was with much pleaſure I obſerved, ſeveral young men belonging to the new corps of Grenadiers exerting themſelves with the greateſt activity in the moſt expoſed and laborious ſtations; and that the wearers of the Cockade generally were in a particular manner diſtinguiſhed by the zeal and energy of their exertions.—Well done! may this ever be ſaid of you; and may your hands never be idle, your nerves weak, nor your hearts faint, when yovr country's ſafety requires your aid.

CIVIS.

—

MR. FENNO,

I obſerved on Saturday at the Fire, ſome ſcoundrel Frenchmen diſplaying the moſt open marks of exultation at the alarming ſituation of that important ſafeguard of our city, the goal: nor did their inſulting conduct ſtop here—with the moſt atrocious effrontery, they exerted themſelves in deadening the exertions of the citizens by croſſing the lanes and endeavoring to confuſe and obſtruct the operations. They were doubtleſs of the infernal Jacobin brood; and theſe things ſhould convince us of the determined depravity and malice of the deteſtable crew.—What, indeed, ought to be expected of a Frenchman, who, after having been received with open arms, into a friendly and hoſpitable aſylum, can be baſe enough to bear the bloody tri-color, the emblem of rapacity, tyranny and oppreſſion, the enſign of bloodſhed, carnage and maſſacre? Can any man doubt that ſuch a miſcreant poſſeſſes a ſoul ripe for murder, treaſons, plots and dark conſpiracies? ADOLESCENS.

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COASTING TRADE IN DANGER.

"If nothing could be done by the Envoys, arrangement would be made forthwith to ravage the coaſts of the United States," ſaid M. Y. in his conference with Mr. Gerry in December laſt: and it ſeems, from the following, that this menace is in a fair way to be put into execution.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-London, Connecticut, dated June 4, 1798, to a member of Congreſs from that ſtate.

"On Saturday laſt Capt. Francis Bulkly arrived here in a ſchooner from Martinico, with molaſſes, who was brought to, about ſix days before, by a ſhip direct from France, mounting 20 guns, to cruize on our coaſt, and four or five more were deſtined on the ſame errand. They had taken a veſſel from Tobago, bound to Portſmouth, with a cargo of rum, and ſunk a veſſel from the ſouthward with a load of corn bound to Antigua, as not valuable enough to ſend to France, where they were directed to ſend all prizes. Molaſſes not being worth ſending to France, and expecting to get much more valuable veſſels, he diſmiſſed Captain Bulkly."

In addition to the above, ſeveral privateers from Guadaloupe, Puerto Rico and St. Domingo, are known to be now upon the coaſt, one of which has had the audacity to make a plundering deſcent upon Ediſto Iſland, another to capture veſſels off Sandy Hook, and a third to purſue her piracies ten miles within the Capes of Delaware. If they have hitherto ſuffered our coaſting trade to paſs without an embrace, it muſt have been becauſe the part which has fallen within their power was not "worth ſending to French ports." Our citizens will therefore do well to attend to the danger in which they are in this reſpect really expoſed. They will call to mind, that the unreſtrained rapacity of theſe modern bucaneers is encouraged and protected by a ſet of decrees, calculated for all circumſtances and ſituations in which our property can be found at ſea, and as effectual to enſure its condemnation, asif general letters of marque and repriſal were in actual operation.

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Extract of a letter from Rufus King eſq. Miniſter of the United States in London to T. Pickering Secretary of State dated April 6, 1798.

"The Court of Appeals have reverſed the decree of the High Court of Admiralty which condemned the arms claimed by Gen. Allen; have decreed that the arms be delivered to the General on bail; and that he give further proof reſpecting the purchaſe of them, particularly reſpecting the 100 000 livres which the contract ſtates to have been paid by him to the French Government."

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NEW!

It is ſaid this gentleman is ſo hard driven in letter writing that he has for ſeveral days paſt employed one L——t as an *amanuenſis* for the good of his country. It is not very improbable, however, that the PATRIOTIC COLONEL may ſtand in need of a little aid in *ſenſe* and *language* as well as in the mechanical art of writing and tranſcribing. At any rate we may ſoon expect to hear of more CIRCULAR LETTERS.

How long Americans, will you ſuffer yourſelves to be deceived by theſe deſpicable tools of faction and a foreign power!

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED,

Sloop Robert, Briggs, Savannah, 7 days.

Came up from the Fort,

Ship Pigou, Clay, Canton
Alexander Hamilton, Potts, Martinico
Brig Molly, Kilby, Gonaives
Liberty, Duer, Jacquemel

A ſhip, the barque Adriana, Lee, from London, (via New-York) the ſchooner Commerce, Arnold from Cape Francois, and 4 other ſchooners are below.

The Ganges ſloop of war, and cutter General Green, were in company off Cape Henlopen on Saturday laſt after ſeeing the Adriana ſafe in.

New-York, June 9.

Capt. Quinton of the brig Prudent from St. John's, New Brunſwick, was taken, and his veſſel burnt in the afternoon of the 7th inſtant about ten leagues to the S. S. E. of the Hook. Capt. Quinton informs that at 3 o'clock the ſame day, the Britiſh brig Earl Moira, was engaged with the French privateer, and fired 20 guns, when the privateer ſtood off to the ſouthward and the brig purſued. The captain of the French privateer informed captain Quinton, that his orders were in caſe any American armed veſſel made reſiſtance, *to give them no quarter.*

It is probable that the privateer has not eſcaped, from the circumſtance of the Earl Moira being a faſt ſailor.

Boſton, June 4.

Arrived, Ship Argo, Gilmore, Anguilla, 12 days May 27, off Bermuda was boarded from the Hind Britiſh frigate—treated well She had captured three French privateers on the American coaſt.

Newburyport, June 5.

ARRIVED

Brig America, Allen, Liverpool; Schr. Betſey, Matthews, Boſton; Schr. Bee, Parſons La Guayra; Schr. Thankful, Ward, St. Martins: Ship Caroline, Glaſier, Kingſton, Jam.

Yeſterday arrived the armed barque Luna, capt. Millbury, 23 days from Martinico, via Tortola, 15 days. Came out under convoy with a fleet of 265 ſail Britiſh veſſels and 50 ſail of Americans. The convoy captured 6 French privateers and drove one aſhore, who were lurking round the fleet, waiting a favorable opportunity to take ſome out. The Luna carries 4 guns, and on coming up ſaluted the town. 16 French paſſengers came in the Luna. Left at St. Pierre, ſhip Fortitude, of Portland.

Baltimore, June 8.

Arrived this day, ſhip Henrietta, of Philadelphia Benjamin Wickes, 16 days from La Guira—Cocoa, coffee and cotton—James Barry. Left there, ſchooner Betſey, Compton, to ſail for Baltimore in 15 days—and no others from hence; brig Eagle, of Philadelphia; ſchooner Sincerity, of do. ſhip Margaret, of New-York; ſchr. American Fabius, of Georgetown; ſchr. Lydia, of New-York; a brig from Philadelphia went into La Guira as captain W. came out.

SAVANNAH, *May* 29. Letters have been received from John M'Kenzie, maſter of the brig Patſey, of Norfolk, and And ew Carſon, maſter of the ſloop Dependence, of Philadelphia, who ſailed from this port in APRIL laſt, and ſoon after taken by a Spaniſh privateer and ordered for St. Auguſtine, in Eaſt Florida, where they arrived the 28th ult. and were examined, cleared and reſtored by order of the Governor, on the 4th inſtant—they had no expences to pay, nor was there any thing allawed for detention or damages: they mention with gratitude, that the Governor and Judge paid great attention to their unfortunate ſituation, and that they received very great aſſiſtance from ſeveral gentlemen of St. Auguſtine.

WANTED,
Approved Bills on London,

FOR which caſh will be paid at par. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States.

june 5 §

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

The following GOODS, juſt arrived in the ſhip Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,

Bohea, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon. } TEA
Sugar in boxes and bags
And a quantity of Caſſia

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

The ſaid ſhip PIGOU,

A well known, faſt ſailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, and coppered. She meaſures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,
William Sanſom.

june 11. §2w

Millenery Room,

136, Market ſtreet.

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that ſhe has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her uſual ſupply of the very lateſt faſhions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the neweſt ſhapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11. 2ot

Board and Lodging.

WANTED in a private family, where there are no ſmall children, board and lodging by the year, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and ſervant. As the parties propoſe to find their own furniture, and will be ſatisfied with plain fare, it is expected the terms will be reaſonable. An airy ſituation in the neighborhood of Cheſnut Market and Arch ſtreets to the weſtward of Fourth ſtreet, will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

june 11 §

I hereby give Notice,

TO all my creditors, that I have applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their ſeſſion in June term in this month, praying that they would extend to me the benefit of an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed the 4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the ſaid court hath appointed Monday the 25th day of June inſtant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to hear me and my creditors at ſuch place as the court ſhall be held, where they may attend if they think proper. *JOHN GRAHAM.*

june 11. §t25

The Subſcriber hereby gives

Notice to all his creditors, that he has applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, praying that they would extend to him the benefit of an Act of Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Penſylvania, entitled "An Act providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt, after delivering up his eſtate, for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the ſaid court have appointed Monday the 25th day of June, inſtant, to hear the ſubſcriber, and his creditors, at the Court Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper. *PETER CONWAY.*

Philadelphia, June 11. ¶3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, ſtationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kiſſock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, ſpeaks broad, inliſted by enſign Root, at New Brunſwick, had on his full regimentals, ſtole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very aſſuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Cheſter, State of Maſſachuſetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blackſmith, had on his full regimentals and left his poſt when on ſentry.——alſo,

Eliakim Stow, a priſoner, born in Symſbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deſerter, very aſſuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental ſhirt and overalls when he deſerted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſerters and return them to Spring Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice ſo that they may be obtained ſhall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reaſonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requeſted to inſert the above.

june 11 §

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; within the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

june 11 §

Brown Stout.

50 caſks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each, Juſt received per capt Joyce, and for ſale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

LIKEWISE,

200 caſes CLARET, of the very firſt quality.

june 9. mw3ht

Was Taken,

FROM Salter's Wharf, on Tueſday laſt, a box of Drugs marked [illegible] No. 4, landed from on board the Ship Nancy, captain Joy, from London. Any perſon having the ſame will be pleaſed to give information to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

june 8 d3t

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Conſignees of veſſels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hoſpital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) ſuch ſupplies as are to be forwarded to veſſels are deſired to be ſent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF

Claret in hhds. and Caſes
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes

FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzſimons.

may 26. §4w

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Lute-ſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information,

Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.

may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Cheſnut ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on ſilks for Military and other ornamental purpoſes (in a manner peculiar to himſelf) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of deſign, truth and beauty of colouring, neatneſs and maſterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furniſhed with all poſſible diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in ſtile (not that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artiſt maſter of his profeſſion.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himſelf that profeſſional talents, punctuality, and reaſonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wiſhing for a ſupply of Colours and Drums, painted in a maſterly manner, will no doubt feel themſelves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to truſt ſelf-flattering advertiſements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will ſatisfy them where the ſuperiority lies,—ſave the ſpoiling of good ſilks by George Rutter's pencil—and diſcover the requiſites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subſcriber returns her ſincere thanks for the generous encouragement ſhe has experienced ſince her commencement in buſineſs, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that ſhe has received a freſh ſupply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her conſtant endeavour to merit their future ſupport.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large ſupply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30 tu&f8t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muſlins, now ſelling off and well worth the attention of Houſekeepers to make purchaſe of——Enquire of

Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-ſtreet.

may 17 §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treaſury, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour ſtreet, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the ſaid office of the Treaſury of the United States,—and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen ſhares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five ſhares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the ſaid Bank of the United States,—and all perſons concerned therein are deſired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.

may 1 *d6w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to ſerve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accuſtomed to marketing for a family—His age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

This day Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S Book-ſtore,
No. 52, Cheſnut, corner of Second ſtreet,
On fine woven Paper, with Elegant Engravings,
Dedicated to the PRESIDENT of the United States,

The Studies of Nature,

Tranſlated from the French of
James Henry Bernardin de St. Pierre,
BY HENRY HUNTER, D. D.

THIS very *ingenious*, intereſting and inſtructive work has ſince its firſt publication, gone through four ſucceſſive impreſſions, under the author's immediate inſpection; beſides a variety of printed editions in different parts of the European continent.

No book diſplays a more ſublime theology, inculcates a purer morality, or breathes a more ardent and expanſive philanthrophy St. Pierre enables us to contemplate this univerſe with other eyes; has furniſhed new arguments to combat atheiſm; has eſtabliſhed, beyond the power of contradiction, the doctrine of a univerſal providence, has excited a warmer intereſt in favor of ſuffering humanity, and has diſcovered ſources, unknown before of moral and intellectual enjoyment.

The avidity with which the clergy and other learned characters in New-England, have purchaſed the Engliſh edition of this delightful performance, and the opinion entertained by them; and warranted by experience, that although written before the "Age of Reaſon," a part of it contains a more ſolid and compleat refutation of it, than any thing publiſhed ſince, are perhaps a ſufficient recommendation of the STUDIES of NATURE; in which the Botaniſt, the natural and chriſtian Philoſopher, the friend of order and government are equally intereſted, and by which they will be equally gratified.

As no pains nor expence have been ſpared in procuring ſuitable paper and able artiſts, to render the work worthy of the public; and as the Subſcribers have expreſſed their approbation of it, the publiſher flatters himſelf, that gentlemen, who on account of the bad paper and print of *ſome* American editions, give generally the preference to the Engliſh, will honor this with a compariſon, before they purchaſe.

The Naval Gazetteer;

Being a compleat Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the Countries and iſlands in the known world; ſhewing their latitude, ſoundings, and ſtation for anchorage; with a particular deſcription of the ſeveral Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulphs, Harbors, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compaſs, &c. Together with a particular relation of the ſhape and appearance at ſea, of the ſeveral Headlands, Iſthmuſes, Peninſulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of uſe or importance to the Maſter, Pilot, Commander or Seaman of any ſhip or veſſel, in navigating the watry element.

Alſo, Comprehending

Ample directions for ſailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits and Harbor of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coaſt; in which more than twelve thouſand diſtinct names and places, &c. are treated of and explained. With a correct ſet of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM.

☞ This has been pronounced the moſt uſeful and the cheapeſt book publiſhed in America. It was undertaken ſeveral years ſince, under the auſpices of Lord Sandwich while he was at the head of the Admiralty of England, and from which every aſſiſtance neceſſary to complete ſo arduous a work, was readily furniſhed, but it never made its appearance until laſt year. The favor it obtained with Maſters of veſſels and other gentlemen concerned in Navigation induced the publiſher to prepare this edition wherein the American Ports, Harbors, &c. have been corrected by a gentleman of great abilities, and extenſive information on the ſubject.

may 21 2aw4w

HEAD ACHE.

PERSONS afflicted with the Head Ache, proceeding from whatever cauſe, will find inſtant relief in the application of

Dr. Church's Anodyne Eſſence,

In Rheumatic, Nervous and Billious Head Aches, it has not its equal. It not only alleviates that tormenting pain, but removes it almoſt inſtantaneouſly. The Head Ache occaſioned by hard drinking, and any local pains in any other part of the body or extremities, are by its application effectually removed.

CASES OF CURE.
To Dr. CHURCH.

Dear Sir,

I have been ſubject to a very ſevere Head Ache for ſeveral years, which ſometimes uſed to afflict me to ſuch a violent degree, as to diſable me from attending my duty as Draftſman of the Tower, for ſeveral days together. I have had the advice of ſeveral eminent Phyſicians in this city and in Wales, and have tried ſeveral other remedies recommended to me without effect. Being one day extremely indiſpoſed with the Head Ache as uſual, I ſent for you, when you recommended your Anodyne Eſſence to me, which I applied, and which removed the pain, as ſoon as I applied it.—I frequently repeated the uſe of it, and am happy to inform you, I have had no return of it.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN BARNES.

Drawing Room, Tower of London, May 9, 1795.
From the Morning Advertiſer, March 26 1795.

Another gentleman in his Majeſty's ſervice in the Tower of London, has been extremely afflicted with the Head Ache for ſome years, and ſometimes to ſo violent a degree, as to prevent him from attending the duties of his office; at one of which times, he ſent for ſome of Dr. Church's Anodyne Eſſence. which he applied, and which removed the pain inſtantaneouſly; and he is happy in affirming, that he has had no return of the pain ſince.

The above gentleman, whoſe name and addreſs may be known at the place of ſale, will teſtify the above, to any candid enquirer.

CHURCH'S ANODYNE ESSENCE, is prepared and ſold (only) by the Inventor and Proprietor,

DR. JAMES CHURCH,
At his Medicine Store, No. 1, South Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WHERE MAY ALSO BE HAD,

Church's Cough Drops, a medicine unequalled by any other in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

Alſo, his *Cordial Reſtorative Balſam*, for Nervous Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Debilitated Conſtitutions, and Diſorders incident to Young Girls and Women at certain periods of life; celebrated *Eye Salve*, for all diſeaſes of the Eyes; *Vegetable Lotion*, for the cure of Freckles, Sunburns, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Face and Skin, Shingles, and the Prickly Heat; *Volatile Tincture*, an immediate cure for that excrutiating pain the Tooth Ache; *Scotch Ointment*, for the cure of the Itch, in four hours, without a particle of mercury, or any pernicious ingredients; and *Antiſpaſmodic Elixir*, for the cure of all kinds of Fits.

may 10. 2aw3w

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

SITUATED on the weſt ſide of the Schuylkill oppoſite to Norris-town, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the reſt arable land. The houſe and garden which is large and well paled, ſtand in the moſt pleaſant ſituation, commanding a view of the river, an iſland which is oppoſite. and the village of Norris-town—There is a ſhad fiſhery belonging to the place—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premiſes. april 16 1awtf

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

march 27. 2awt15y

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Cheſts of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyſon, Souchong, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon and Bohea, juſt arrived in the Ships Sampſon and Ontario; ſeveral complete ſets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of ſuperior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madraſs Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, conſiſting of Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, Perſians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Graſſe Cheeſe

in excellent order for exportation, juſt received by the ſhip Juno and Joſeph from Amſterdam.

T. B. Freeman,
No. 39 South Front-ſtreet, or at his counting houſe, No. 40, South Water-ſtreet.

may 30. mſ6t

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a ſtile which will endure the hardſhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatneſs and exactitude of colouring cannot be ſurpaſſed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furniſhed with diſpatch, on the moſt moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accompliſhed in that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himſelf from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of ſpecimen's may be ſeen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.

Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

To be Sold, in Burlington,

Immediately oppoſite the wharf on the river Delaware,

A Large new two ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot ſixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The Houſe conſiſts of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one ſmall one, well finiſhed garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, ſtore room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finiſhed and in perfect order. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonſall & Co. or of Francis Dardin, Burlington, who will inform the price and ſhew the premiſes. may 24 3taaw

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—VIZ.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,		50	
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	2		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,		25	
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,		50	
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars,			
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

The Co-partnerſhip of the Subſcribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid firm, are deſired to render their accounts, and thoſe indebted to make payment to Joſeph Davidſon, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joſeph Davidſon.

april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 370 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Country Reſidence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wiſh to receive two or three genteel boarders. The Houſe is handſomely furniſhed; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well ſtocked with the choiceſt Fruit.

There are ſeveral Muſical Inſtruments, amongſt which is a moſt excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handſome Coach, which may be at the ſervice of the whole.

The Coach Houſe and Stables are moſt excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinſon, have by mutual conſent agreed to live ſeparate and apart from each other from bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as by contract ſhe is to ſupport herſelf for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.

may 15. *3t1aw